Sri H. D. DEVE GOWDA (Holenarsipur).—We have referred to only one incident.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This calling attention motion tabled by Sri Deve Gowda in regard to a matter of urgent public importance relates to outbreak of fire in (1) Talgunda village, Shikaripur Taluk (2) Nayanapalli, Hadagalli Taluk (3) Basanalu village, Shaggani Taluk (4) Ganamakki village, Chickmagalur District (5) Dandali Timber Depot and (6) Coondapur, South Kanara District. Under rule 63, I have to ask the Minister.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—I am prepared for the information.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister may kindly make a statement.

Statement by Home Minister *re*: Several fire accidents in the State.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of grave concern in respect of the fire accidents that have taken place, causing loss to the property in various villages in the State, numbering about 29 accidents. In the calling attention motion, only 6 incidents have been mentioned; but in some of the cases there are mistakes either in naming the village or in naming the place. However, I wish to submit to the House the full and detailed information which I have gathered so far in respect of these 29 accidents so that the Hon'ble Members of this House will be in a position to know the entire facts of these cases.

Ordinarily in the summer on account of heat, these incidents are reported in a sporadic way. Some villages in some districts are affected. The major portion of the property affected is either the house or the haystack or the hut. So under these circumstances, I wish to submit to the House a list of villages which are affected and the estimated damage caused to the property in respect of each incident. I may take the House with all these narrations. On 7th January 1964, a fire accident occurred in Hullur, Raichur District, on the midnight of 6th January 1964. The cause was like this. The burning lamp was kept close to the fodder heaps, stocked in the verandah of the house of one Mallavva in which she and her daughter were sleeping, caught fire in the midnight. The damages sustained was gold and silver ornaments, clothes, vessels, foodgrains, fodder, one she-buffalo and a calf. The total damage is Rs. 14,061. The cause of the fire is purely accidental.

Second incident: On 11th January 1964 a fire accident occurred at Bannur in Mysore District in the New Mulsim Extension where five houses of Muslims were completely burnt. A two years old female child of one Basheer, a driver, was burnt. In addition to the child, a sheep was also burnt. The estimated loss is about Rs. 1,350. The cause of the fire is accidental.

Then third incident: On 12th January 1964, fire broke out in Basavapur village, Siraguppa Taluk, at 24-00 hours. 23 huts with household articles, foodgrains, etc. were burnt. One woman died in the fire. The total property lost is about Rs. 25,000.

Sri C. M. REVANSIDDAIH (Siraguppa).—In Siraguppa Taluk there is no village called Basavapur.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—If there is any mistake so far as the name of the village is concerned, I stand corrected.

Sri C. M. REVANASIDDIAH.—I have not heard of any fire accident my taluk though I was there till yesterday.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Fire broke out in Hulikunta Village near Chikkjogihalli of Kudligi Taluk, Bellary District on 12th Janaury 1964. 28 harvesting spots (Khana) with unthrashed cholem and hay and 20 thatched dwelling houses were burnt. There is no loss of human or animal life. Property worth Rs. 30,000 were lost in the fire. The cause of the fire appears to be due to throwing of burning beedi or cigarette by somebody while passing on the carttrack which might have spread with heavy wind. No foul-play is suspected.

Fire broke out at 3-00 P. M. on 12th Janaury 1964 in the Canal Workers Camp at Rampur about 7 miles from Gangavathy gutting 47 huts causing damage to paddy, clothes, utensils, etc. A child aged 6 months, 4 buffalos and 2 cows were burnt in the accident. Total loss is estimated at about Rs. 45,000. The cause of fire is ascertained to be careless handling of burning fire by a boy of five years during the absence of inmates of the huts.

Fire broke out at Pioneer Title Factory, Bolar 1·5 miles away from the Fire Station. S. K. roof of the upper storage of the building with wooden tile racks and frames were destroyed. Estimated damage is Rs. 13,000. It is learnt that ash containing cinders thrown out from the kilns might have fallen on wooden stands and wooden racks. This might be the cause of the fire accident. No foul-play is suspected.

On 22nd Janaury 1964 at about 1 P M. a cattle shed of Gundappa of Shikaripur, Shimoga District, accidently caught fire and spread to the surrounding houses. 10 thatched huts were burnt. Total loss is estimated to be Rs. 10,500. One bullock was burnt to death. There is no loss of life

On 31st Janaury 1964, at 11-00 hours, the grass and cattle shed caught fire accidentally from the sparks of the fire which were in the hearth of bathroom of Shri Subray Ramachandra Hegde of Kibballi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District. Damage caused due to the burning of houses and other property is estimated to about Rs. 67,200. There was no loss of human life but one calf was burnt to death. The fire was accidental and no foul-play is suspected.

Fire borke out in Gollarahatti near Bandri Villge, Bellary District, on 3rd Febraury 1964 at about 16-00 hours. 31 huts, foodgrains, currency notes, household articles were burnt in the accident. There is no loss of human life. Property worth Rs. 50,000 was damaged. The cause of fire is purely accidental.

Fire accident occurred at Madhuvinahalli near Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District. An old man was burnt in the accident. The fire from

(SRI R. M. PATIL)

the burning oven accidentally spread to the thatched hut and fire broke out. No foul play is suspected. Total loss to the huts is estimated to be Rs. 250.

Fire broke out at Pothulakatti Village, Bellary District. Twenty thatched houses with 100 bags of grains, 70 goats were burnt to death. Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 currency notes were burnt. The estimated loss is reported to be about Rs. 20,000. There was no loss of human life.

Accidental fire broke out at Daginakatte, Shimoga District, at about 1-30 P.M. on 17th Febraury 1964. One Lakkamma was preparing some foodstuff in a thatched hut. In order to cool the boiled oil she sprinkled some water on the oil and the oil suddenly caught fire and extended to the thatched hut. 64 thatched huts were burnt to ashes. The total loss including two buffaloos, a goat and some fouls is estimated to be Rs. 43,050. There was no loss of human life.

Accidental fire broke out at Mathikoppa Village, Karur Police Station limits, Shimoga District on 17th Febraury 1964. Fire of the dried hay of the hillock spread to nearly paddy hay stock. Six paddy hay stocks and timber valued in all at Rs. 13,150 were burnt. There is no loss of human life. The incident is purely accidental.

Fire broke out in timber depot-a small thatched hut in the new extension Kalasypallyam in Bangalore City. The fire is suspected to have spread from the adjacent thatched hut which was used for repairing motor cars, etc. The total loss is estimated to be Rs. 30,500. The cause of the fire is accidental.

On 25th Febraury 1964 at 9-00 hours a fire accident occurred at Bijapur in the limits of Gandhi Chowk, P. S. causing a loss to the property of Channasab Nadaf and two others worth Rs. 20,000. The cause of the fire is accidental.

A serious fire broke out on 26th February 1964 at 4 hours at Navaeevan Title Works, Kalyanapur about 3½ miles from Udipi Town, South Kanara District. Three wings of the roof of the factory were burnt and tiles were damaged. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 25,000. It is an accidental one.

On 26th February 1964, at about 13-00 hours two huts with house hold articles were burnt and one female child aged 2 years was also burnt to death due to fire in Kurekuppai Village, Bellary District. The total loss is estimated to be about Rs. 3,560.

10 A.M.

In the case of Dandeli there is some small mistake so far as the place is concerned. It has been mentioned in the Call Attention Notice that the fire broke out in a timber depot, but as a matter of fact, it was at a place behind the Electric Grid. In all 87 huts of labourers were burnt to ashes. The damage caused is estimated to be Rs. 25,000 including cash, transistors and other articles. There was no loss of human life but one goat which was tied in the hut was caught in the fire. Enquiries

made revealed that due to burning of 'Holi' some sparks might have fallen on one of the huts which caught fire accidentally and spread to other huts. No-foul play is suspected.

On 29th Febraury 1964 fire broke out in the tiled roof house of one Gangappa of Anupahalli, Hoskote taluk at 20-00 hours. It is stated that while lighting the kerosene lamp the fire accidentally extended to the roof of the house and burnt the same. One girl was completely burnt and one person was injured. No-foul play is suspected.

On 1st March 1964 accidental fire broke out at Bellatti under Shirahatti Police Station, Dharwar District, at about 1-00 P. M. One person who was on the roof of the house fell into the fire and died. Total loss is estimated to be Rs. 5,000.

On 2nd March 1964 accidental fire broke out in Chadravalli Village, Sagar taluk, Shimoga District. The thatched walls of the bathroom caught fire accidentally from the fire of the oven and spread to the huts. Total loss is Rs. 71,847. There was no loss of human life.

On 5th March 1964 accidental fire occurred at Kalasur, Haveri Police Station limits, Dharwar District, at 1-15 P. M. Kabadi stack belonging to Shri Puttanna Mallappa, Karatannavar, caught fire and spread to other haystacks and 16 houses were burnt. Total loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000. There was no loss of human life.

In respect of the Keshavapur accident I placed before the House the full details the other day.

The next accident took place on 10th March 1964. 6 to 7 sheds belonging to the people of Handi jogi community were burnt at Kurbundi village, Nanjangud taluk, Mysore District. One woman by name Venkatamma was burnt to death. No foul play is suspected so far.

On 13th March 1964 afternoon, 34 houses and huts including 3 hut temples and 2 paddy hay stacks and a coffee garden were burnt down at Byranamakki village in Aldur Station limits, Chickmagalur District, due to accidental fire. Wild fire from nearby 'Basaparadagudda' is reported to have come in contact with dwelling houses due to violent wind. One cow with calf became victims of fire. There was no loss of human life. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 24,604 in all. No foul play is suspected.

On 13th March 1964, 37 houses and 14 hay stacks in Basanal village were burnt accidentally in the afternoon. Total loss is about Rs. 50,000. There was no loss of human life. The fire was brought under control. The accidental fire took place in Basanal village under Shiggaon taluk, Dharwar District.

Then on 14th March 1964 at Meerakannanahalli Hamlet of Hadagali taluk, Bellary District, fire broke out in the night destroying 23 thatched huts, 18 hay stacks, foodgrains, cloths, jewellery and currency notes. In all, property worth Rs. 50,000 was lost. 3 women died and also 5 cows 1 buffalo and 4 goats were burnt in the fire. Another person was seriously burnt and admitted into the Government Hospital by the personnel of Hospet fire service.

(SRI R. M. PATIL)

On 14th March 1964 at about 8 hours fire broke out at J. J. Rubber Estate and G. G. Thomas Rubber Estate Shedemane Coondapur Taluk, situated about 44 miles from Udipi. Two rubber estates, one plantation building, one cooly lane, one cattle shed and some household articles were destroyed by fire besides two cows. The Udipi Fire Station limit attended to the fire. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 1,60,000. The cause of fire is not known.

Then on 15th March 1964 fire broke out in Talagunda village at about 11-12 miles from Shiralkoppa Police Station. The village consists of 200 houses both tiled and thatched. It all happened when one Korachar Durgamma staying alone in her thatched shed, situated at one end of the village, was cooking food. On 14th March 1964 at about 11 hours her hut accidentally caught fire and as there was a strong gust of wind the fire spread to other houses also and in all 150 houses were burnt. 16 persons who included one male, seven females and six children died in the village itself, while one Mahadeviamma died at the Hospital later on account of third degree burns. On hearing the information the Sub Inspector of Shiralkoppa rushed to the scene with the available staff and assisted in putting out the fire. One tractor with trailor carrying a water was sent from the municipality of Shiralkoppa and one lorry with a water tank P.W.D. was sent from Shikaripur. Before the fire was put out 12 animals which include buffalo calves, goats, etc., died in the accident. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 2,00,000. About 1,000 persons have been rendered homeless. The Circle Inspector, Shikaripur, reached the scene on the night of 14th March 1964. The S. P. visited the village on 15th March 1964 and the District officers, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the District Health Officer, the other revenue officials all visited the village on 15th March 1964. Free food was supplied on 15th March 1964 and the Deputy Commissioner has made available a sum of Rs. 3000 for their relief. Some more money has come from the Shiralkoppa Municipality and other collections. The cause of fire is accidental.

As regards relief measures, in some cases relief measures have been adopted.

But however, the details of all these are not yet available and when they are made available, I will submit and place the same on the table of the House for the information of the Hon'ble Members. So far as relief measures are concerned, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the Revenue Department Notification dated 21st July 1958 and as per this, certain rules have been framed and reliefs are being given. As a permanent measure to see that in future preventive measures will be taken up, a phased programme is drawn and the necessary laws have been passed by this august House and the same has been accepted by the Council.

SRI V. M. DEV (Gubbi).—Please tell us the broad outlines of the immediate measures taken for the relief of these homeless people.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Wherever it is necessary, immediate relief has already been granted. As regards the relief that has to be granted by the Revenue Department, that information is not available. When that information is made available, I will place the entire record before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER. It may not be left so unprecise. May I suggest that all Departments must send all information with regard to relief rendered within a week and instructions may be issued that every relief permissible should be given ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—I will try my level best to expedite taking steps and get available information and I will place it before the House within a week. In respect of the phased programme, the Government is anxiously considering the first phase of the programme, *i.e.*, improvement of fire service stations in Bangalore City, Mysore, Mangalore, Udipi, Bellary, Hospet and Raichur ; the second measure is the establishment of new fire stations at Davangere, in Chitaldrug District, Gulburga and Shimoga ; establishment of fire brigade headquarters, divisional office, workshop, •etc. ; this is the first phase of the programme. The second phase ofthe programme would be establishment of new fire service stations at Tumkur, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Mandya, Yadgiri and Karwar ; improvement of fire stations now under the control of the municipality at Belgaum, Nippani, Hubli, Gadag and Bijapur; establishment of fire brigade headquarters, divisional offices, workshop, etc. ; the third phase is the establishment of new fire stations at Kolar, Bidar, Chikmagalur and Mercara ; improvement of the fire service stations functioning under the municipality at Athani, Gokak and Haveri, Ranebennur, Bagalkot, Sirsi in North Kanara. In Davangere it has already been established and the new fire service brigade will be placed in service on 1st April 1964.

Sri GOPAL RAO MUDBI (Humnabad) —There is no provision for Bidar District.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question of making provision for Bidar District will be considered.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಮದ್ದೂರು). —ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಅಕಸ್ಮಿಕದಿಂದ ನಿಧನರಾದ ಜನರ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಳವಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾಪವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—What provision has been made in this respect in North Kanara District ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister has mentioned it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ (ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ).—ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಡಿಪ್ಪೋಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಟಾಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಂಚುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a suggestion.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—The Hon'ble Minister for Home has made out a case for adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have disallowed the adjournment motion.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—After the information is received from the mouth of the Government, I think there is a case for adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—From what the Government have said, members have heard a very detailed and meticulous report. Every bit of information that could possibly have been collected, has been collected with regard to the multitude of incidents that have taken place. It is perfectly clear that Government have taken infinite pains within a short time that was available. But that is not complete. Now with regard to the relief measures I have already said that the Government should get information and mention it to the House. It is a very important matter ; several citizens of the State have suffered ; though those that have died have already lost so much, those that have survived are suffering. Therefore relief has to be rendered. That is why I have asked the Government to issue instructions to give relief and furnish the information within a week. What purpose could be served by taking it up in the shape of an adjournment motion or in any other form of debate ? What is the use of having incomplete information or the Minister saying that he has not got all the information ? Neither relief is going to be closed within three days. It is premature to say that something more should or should not be done. I am not going to allow the adjournment motion.

Sri V. M. DEO.—The House wants to know at least the broad outline of the relief given. I am very much pained about it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a very serious matter where emotions are surging up in the heart of Sri Deo. But more surging up of emotions will not serve any purpose. We must be businesslike and we should ascertain what relief measures have been undertaken. The Hon'ble Minister has referred to standing Government Orders and attention has been drawn to them. The work is in progress and it may not be possible to know it.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—When thousands of people have been made homeless and about 20 people have died, should not Government be able to give us full information about the relief measures that have been taken after three or four days.

Sri V. M. DEO.—We must know the relief measures taken so far.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister said that Rs. 3,000 have been given and that at short notice all possible information had been gathered. The Hon'ble Minister was able to give that much of detail.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I mentioned yesterday to Sri Kadidal Manjappa that I would be dealing with this point today. Now we are already one hour late. But if we take it up, the debate will be further held up.

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How this was arisen the House is fully aware. The other day the Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa asked for an opportunity to make a statement to refute or deal with the allegations made against him by another Hon'ble Member, that is, the Member from Channapatna. That point was raised in the manner that it was done when I was not present and when the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker was presiding. It is necessary for me to clarify the position a little. I have got before me a copy of the relevant proceedings. The Hon'ble Member from Channapatna who was participating in the debate made certain observations without mentioning the name and did give such

details as could enable anybody to identify the individual he had in his mind. At that stage Sri Gangadhar Namoshi raised a point of order whether the Hon'ble Member had got a right to raise a party affair while speaking on the Budget proposals. Then I ruled: "A point of order has been raised: I do not know whether the Member raised it seriously. I have every reason to think that he did not intend to raise a point of order seriously because I do not think he will find any rule or precedent in support of what he is saying. When allegations are made and counter-allegations are made, there is no point of order. But as I remarked already, the question whether such remarks are relevant to the budget debate is a point which the House may consider as well. The little time that we have would not put to the best use if we spend time in making allegations and counter-allegations; but allegations having been made, perhaps they deserve some attention, but giving it all the attention would not be proper to the debate before the House". Then Sri Linge Gowda continued. Then I said: "how is the Member concerned with it during the debate? He made the allegation and the Hon'ble Member has relied to it; let him pass on to the Budget." Thereafter Sri Kadidal Manjappa came and intervened. This is what is recorded: Sri Kadidal Manjappa said: "On a point of personal explanation, Sir; it seems the Hon'ble Member was pleased to state that I instructed a particular Tahasildar to do certain things on behalf of a client in whom I was interested. It is a deliberate falsehood. I will face any enquiry. I am surprised to hear that an Hon'ble Member of this House has stooped to make such a charge against me;" I refute that charge. "Then he resumed his seat. I am reading in detail because the impression was prevailing among the Members that an opportunity had not been afforded. Then Sri Linge Gowda continued and asserted his viewpoint. Then I said "that matter will be closed there". That is what I ruled on that day without anticipating that it was going to be raked up again by anybody, much less by several of the Members. I have got the analysis of what took place that day; how many times each Member disturbed the proceedings, interjected and posed questions and if they were aware of the ruling that the matter would be closed, it could be known how far it would be open to the Deputy Speaker to reopen it. If they were aware of it, I am sure they would not have done it. I know they would not do it. But my difficulty is that their ignorance is no excuse. They must acquaint themselves with all that. Next day this is what happened when I was not here. The Members spoke on this question without allowing the Hon'ble Minister for Finance to begin the reply. The Hon'ble Member, Sri Kadidal Manjappa had got up from his seat 18 times during that period; Sri K. S. Suryanarayana Rao 3 times; Sri G. V. Gowda 6 times; Sri Duggappa once; Sri C. J. Muckannappa 6 times; Sri Sivappa 7 times; Sri S. M. Krishna 4 times; Sri K. Lakkappa 4 times; Sri K. H. Ranganath 9 times; Sri Angadi Channabasappa 3 times. I am sure, if all the Members were aware of what I said namely 'the matter is closed there' they would not have raised it again. I am sorry, I have not brought it to their notice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಸಿರಾ).—ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾರಿ ಎದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವರ್ಷ ?

Mr. SPEAKER—I have singled out those that have dealt with this point; namely whether the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair should have at once allowed the Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa to give an explanation or not. The viewpoint that had been canvassed and stated in detail did not make me happy. I am not making the House more unhappy. Having regard to the circumstance that it was occurred practically for the first time and having regard to importance of the fort that a member's prestige, a member's honour or a member's integrity has been attacked, I propose to give the Hon'ble Member, Sri Kadidal Manjappa a chance to explain himself and the rules of debate require that whatever is going to be said must be such as will not worsen the position and in support of that, I shall refer only to two rules of our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. One is Rule 154 under which an Hon'ble Member after he resigns from the Cabinet is entitled to make a statement, but he has to give a copy of the statement to the Speaker in advance. That is because anything that might be said should be strictly to the point and should be one which will not worsen the position. The other rule is rule 293, under which the Speaker has got the right to give a chance to a member and that right of the Speaker is not an absolute right, he is guided by the good principles of discretion which he has to exercise with caution and if any member is attacked, it is the duty of the Speaker to see that the member is protected and that no member takes advantage of the privilege that is given to him as a member to participate in the debate, restraint has to be exercised and if any member transgresses that limit, certainly the member who is attacked is entitled to question it. But at the same time the rules of debate do require that if any member makes a statement as Sri Kadidal Manjappa is going to make, then I am sure he will have the courtey to give me a copy in advance to see, because under rule 293, I am bound to see so that any matter which is debatable is not brought in. He should mention what is absolutely necessary to clear any allegation made against him. The purpose of making such the statement is nothing less or nothing more that that and it will be rigidly adhered to; it should be what is absolutely necessary to clear him of that charge; but while so doing, he is bound to refer to matters which are not yet before the House or not yet before me, which means that I am bound to give to the other member a copy of the statement so that he may say whether anything contained in that statement is correct or not. Nobody will be allowed to debate or make any comment. That person's statement also will be with me. I will have copies of both the statements with me and then I permit the statements to be made. There the matter will end. I wish only to say that this will not be a precedent. Sri Kadidal Manjappa did avail himself of the opportunity available under rule 293. When I said that the matter will be closed, he did not say 'Sir, the matter cannot be closed like that."

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Sringeri).—On the spur of the moment I interjected without knowing what the Hon'ble Member said. I simply submitted that the allegations made by him were false. That is all my submission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But when I said that the matter was closed the Hon'ble member did not say 'The matter is not closed; I want to make a full statement' Am I not entitled to believe that you have acquiesced in what I have said? Even otherwise, he said all that he wanted to say and he never said that he had something more to say I am saying
that this should not be a precedent for any member to express hereafter new ideas a second time, third time or fourth time. I can very well understand the feelings of the members; I have got the highest respect for them; but I do want to say this. Let them make a full statement; but let it be a statement in accordance with rule 293 and let both the members make it and I do make a request and I will strictly enforce it that no members make any comment sitting, standing or in any fashion whatsoever. Shall I have it tomorrow?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am ready to make a statement either to-day or tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think it is better he makes it tomorrow. We spent more than an honour on this. The debate on Public Works Demand should be over and before evening we have to finish the consideration of the Demand on Education.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—If a copy of the statement is to be given to the Hon'ble Member, may I have an opportunity of going through his statement?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will give a copy to him before he begins his statement.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Thak you.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—The learned Speaker has pointed out that it should not be a precedent. Whether it is to be a precedent or otherwise, this will be quoted as a precedent. What we have understood of the rule is that no debate ensues. Therefore if the Hon'ble Member wishing to make a personal explanation does so, the matter ends there. There is no provision, as I have been able to look through, for any rebuttal and reply. If this is the learned Speaker's ruling, then possibly this will be a very bad precedent.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It will never be a bad precedent, because if in the course of the statement things which are not before the House are referred to, how are they to be dealt with? Or can the member be allowed to speak whatever he likes?

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—So far as the Speaker having a look at the statement.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Speaker has no personal knowledge to verify whether what is mentioned there is correct. Just as I am giving a chance to this Hon'ble Member, I am giving a chance to the other member also.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—When the Speaker calls for the statement in advance and if that statement is restricted to the comments made during the speech of an Hon'ble Member, then the matter ends there. If he does not give a copy of the statement in advance and supposing he raises new points in the statement, then it is but natural that the other member should be given a chance to rebut it.....

Sri S. S. KOLKEBAIL (Coondapur).—I raise a point of order. The Chair has given a detailed ruling on the point and he has also drawn the attention of the House to the rule that no member should debate upon it and in spite of that, we are having a debate.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—What I was submitting was that a particular member in the course of his speech made certain points which involve some allegations against another member. Now the other member wants permission to make a statement. If that statement is submitted to the Speaker and if it restricts itself to the points or allegations made against that member.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does he mean by 'restrict'? If it is a flat denial 'No, I did not do it', I have no objection; but if there is one remark which is a reflection against another member, I must give a chance to this member just as I am giving a chance to that member. If in the course of the statement that is made, incidents, circumstances, positions, approaches which are not there on record till now are brought in and if there are insinuations or remarks against the other member, does not the same rule, *i.e.*, rule 293 apply?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Now the question is, Hon'ble Member Sri Kadidal Manjappa should be given an opportunity. We have already conceded that point of giving an opportunity to him to make a statement in reply to the allegations made by Sri Linge Gowda. So far as this is concerned, it applies only to Sri Kadidal Manjappa. How can it apply to other members?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the Hon'ble Member has not understood, I cannot possibly help it. 'To the extent that in the statement any new matter that is brought'.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—If any new matter is brought, you are there. But, how can you allow other members?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will permit a bare denial. I will say: 'all that is said is false'; Beyond that, I do not allow. There must be fairness to all. That is why I said that I must have copies in my hand.

Sri ANGADI CHANNABASAPPA (Hadagali).—It is only in the case of Minister that copies should be given.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let him study well.